fm 86-87

77-86

P-13/ 1886

~~Manufacturing~~

Repairs of tanks.

Indexed
PER

Memo

Mr Gullemard
requires return
of the Reports
Lands recently
written

General Orders
of
Lieut Smith
Commdg
dated Lusaka
Lobengula Exhibit 2

Do under
dated 13th inst
of Chief Rom

Selection of
Records
Lusaka Native
Commissioner
26th March 19.

Any Letters referring
to the questions
may marked
enclosed.

1/5/7

Please send me
Exhibits as
called for this
with Lieut Letters
if in Lusaka
if in Camp

Should remarks
be received from the
undersigned any person
feeling aggrieved
by any decision
given in case called James
or Ramsay Lumbay
who lived in certain
Islands of the late
Bungalows and Cottages
&c. on the Islands
of the Ryots at
Vizag. dated 21-7-14.
The said Rent Commissioner
received amounts
Rs 26647-14-3 &
was included in
the Demand
fixed Rent. Certain
items were excluded
in /60/ and the
Islands were
included under
Registration
Code, as the following
Entries in 243 & 244 &
Certain items of Rent
were excluded & the
Assessment of Cess
Rent. Certain
items were again excluded
and Rent fixed
denied.
The following
Letters were sent

(a)

In support of
the above

Statement showing
the items of stores
that were issued
to the Expedition
and charged

C. C Requisition
No dated 11th Sept/60

Quartermaster's Store
dated above

Requisition
dated 28th Sept/60.

C C Requisition
dated 10th
June 1/61

No separate return
to the Depot has
been rendered of expen-
ditures or any
part thereof on
the Records

7/1/67

I return all
the papers
and with the
Depot
Note contained
therein I retain

Lieut Smith
Engineers
Expenditures
By the Expedition

Memo

Fe 27 R 701

It is impossible to say what was Exactly the rule which governed the repairs of Government tanks in the days of the old Rajahs of Mysore or in those of Hyder ~~& Tippoo Sultan~~. The records throw light on the system of repairs of Kodagi tanks inasmuch as the custom of granting inams to persons who constructed tanks at their own Expense was in vogue in those old days.

Para 25 of a Circular order issued × in the time of Tippu Sultan lays down rules on the subject. They are briefly as follows:—

× 1790–91.

"If private individuals construct tanks, wells &c at their own Expense, lands will be given them in Inam according to the custom

prevailing in the Taluks where the tanks, wells & ~~&~~ may be constructed; and in the absence of any such custom prevailing in any Taluk, according to the custom ~~pre~~ prevailing in the neighbouring Taluks.'

'If any Kodigi tank or well is out of order, it should be repaired by the Kodigidar himself; if he is unable to do so, it should be repaired at the cost of Government and a bond obtained from him for the recovery of the cost. In the ~~case~~ event of any Government tank being out of order, if the Amildar on personal inspection thinks that its repairs would be advantageous to Government, they should be undertaken by Govt.'

'The Earth in the bed of the tank should be

thrown on its bank by employ-
-ing a certain number of
buffaloes varying according
to the size of the tank. The
owners of such buffaloes
may be given cultivable
lands assessed at between
2 and 7 pagodas & situated
below the tank. It will be the
duty of the owners of these
buffaloes to carry earth
from the bed of tank or (if
the tank is full) from the
adjoining lands to the bank.
The quantity of mud thus
carried must be 25 buffalo
loads a day. The Nirgunti as well
as the Shanbog will be res-
-ponsible for the due per-
-formance of this duty;
and the latter will keep
correct accounts in this
particular

'The banks of tanks
and channels as well as
the sides of feeders of tanks
should be planted with
mulberry to feed silk worms
which will be supplied to
Talukas. This system of

planting is calculated to strengthen the banks.

'If there are owners of salt-pans in any Talook, they must be induced to carry on the manufacture of salt either on the banks of tanks, channels &c or by their side; and if there are no such owners, they may be sent for from where they are to be found, for the purpose.'

'Plants growing in the crevices of stones forming embankments to tanks should be weeded out.'[2]

At the commencement of his Administration, Dewan Purniya confirmed Inams to 2,018 tanks constructed by private persons at their own expense valued at Pagodas 10,175/4/8; and to 1,097 carriage buffaloes employed in carrying earth for the repairs of small defects in the tank

Note.

This system was continued in the time of H H the late Maharaja Dewan in the times of the late Chief Commissioners; but it was abolished by Regs No. 962/4. of 20th December 1876.

1/-

bunds valid[illegible] pagodas 427/10/7.

We have not got any complete set of records of the time of Diwan Purniya of the Munshi department. We have, however, two copies of two Hookoomnamas issued when Purniya assumed charge of the administration of the Province after the fall of Tippoo Sultan to the Sir Subhedars (Fouzdars) of the Nagar & Chitaldrug Divisions. These are to the following effect: ——

Hookoomnama to the Nagar Sirsubhedar of 14th Choon's decrease of Aswija of the Year Siddharthi or October 1799-

All tanks, channels &c which may be out of order in the different Talukes must be repaired at costs varying according to the requirements in each case.

Hookoomnama to the Chital-

-drug Dt. dated 13th Moon's increase
of Chaitra of the year
Rowdri or April 1800-

All tanks and kuntes
in the different Taluks
which are out of order
should be ordered to be
repaired & strengthened -
An Estimate for such tank
or kunta must be ~~submitted~~ obtained
for sanction after receipt
of which, ~~no~~ work should be
proceeded with and
money spent according to
regularly kept accounts.
The Amildar should not
have the disposal of such
money.

Para 11 of the late
Maharaja's Circular
order dated 26th March 1819
lays down the following rules.

1. Kodigi tanks should
be repaired by the kodigidars
themselves. If any kodigidar
is unable to repair the tank,
money or grains may be
advanced to him on his

furnishing proper and adequate security and the same recovered from the proceeds of his kuam land. If a Kodigidar is neither willing to repair the tank nor to retain the Kodigi, then the Kodigi may be resumed on a Razeenama presented by him. An Estimate of the repairs to be executed for such relinquished Kodigi tanks will be submitted to the Huzur & work carried out according to orders.

2. In the case of Sirkar tanks, where buffaloes or ie Kerebundies are employed, the work of strengthening the bunds should be got done by the said Kerebundies whose duty it is to carry daily from 20 to 25 loads of earth to the bund. The Shanbog & the Shekdar will be responsible for the due performance of this duty; the former will also

keep correct accounts. Taluk officials should not be allowed to employ these kuchundies on any private work of their own.

3. In the case of tanks where kuchundies are not employed and which require to be repaired, estimates for their repairs should be submitted to the Huzur, and after receipt of sanction thereto, the work must be proceeded with.

4. In the case of tanks where kuchundies are employed or not, the Potail, the ryots, tolies, talaries and others should constantly watch them both day and night during the rainy season.

5. If the tanks receive hidden & spicious supplies of water, the kodies or waste-weirs should be kept clean now & then, so that no damage accrues to the bunds. If in spite of these precautions, a breach takes place owing to heavy rain-fall, ring bunds

3/ Should at once be formed to prevent the escape of water from the tank and a report submitted with estimates of the cost of repair. After receipt of orders, substantial repairs should be executed. The waddans employed may be paid in kind or in cash.

There are no records to show that recourse was ever had to enforce labor from the ryots for this purpose.

In the accounts kept in the days of Dewan Peeriya or of the late Maharaja, the various miscellaneous items included in the Land Revenue are not separately given. After the assumption of Govt by the British, all such items were separately brought to account. Yavoo Kanike

or Aroosoonka was a
Chillumbah in Existence
then in certain Taluks of
the Bangalore and Ash-
-tagram Divisions and
levied on ploughs, at rates
varying from 7 pies to Rs 1-7-4.
The total of this tax was Rs 26,647;
and it was included in the
general Revenues. This
plough tax was abolished
in the year 1860 by the late
Chief Comr's Notifn dated 11th
September 1860. In its place,
a tax by name Yaroo kundaya
at rates from 2 to 6 annas[x] was levied. This was being utilized for the opening and repair of cross roads.
This was merged in the
local fund Cess introduced
in surveyed & unsurveyed
Taluks at one anna per
rupee of the Land Revenue
assessment.

[x] Towns — 6 as per plough
Amil's Hd Qr 4 as ——
Large villages — 3 as ——
Small do — 2 as ——

Spl file

701

~~Translation of~~

Memo containing the orders of Diwan Purniya relating to the repairs of Government tanks.